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(54) **A method for translating a plurality of printer page description languages**

Verfahren zum Übersetzen eines Vielzahl von Drucker-Seiten-beschreibende Sprachen

Méthode de traduction de langages de description de pages d'imprimante

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WO-A-90/12359 **WO-A-92/04672**
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Description

The present invention relates generally to interpreting jobs written in one of a plurality of page description languages for printing with a printing apparatus, and more particularly to a technique for swapping interpretation context files within a printing apparatus server to optimize the use of multiple interpreters therein.

Personal computers have become commonplace on the desks of most office workers. Typically, much of the work product of such computers is intended to be transformed into hardcopy via a printer using digital imaging technology. A typical printer configuration for this purpose comprises a dedicated printer coupled to the personal computer ("PC"). However, printers used for this purpose are typically small laser printers which have limited functions and features such as a limited tray capacity which restricts the number and types of copy sheets that can be used to make prints on, or which do not have a finishing capability, etc. More importantly small laser printers also typically handle only one page description language.

On the other hand, larger high speed laser printers normally have a great deal of finishing and copy sheet capability which would allow the PC user to have, for example, custom printing and finishing of his work product, an option which for many PC users would be desirable. In practice, the PCs can be used advantageously with a network printing system of the type combining a number of client inputs, such as the PCs, or the like, and one or more printer outputs. In one example of such network printing systems, a client at one of the inputs sends electronic documents that comprise a job over a local area network (LAN) to one of the printers selected for printing the job. In particular, LANs provide a means by which users running dedicated processors are able to share resources such as printers, file servers and scanners. Integration of shared resources has been a problem addressed by LAN managers. LAN managers have made different network protocols such as Ethernet and Token Ring transparent to devices running different network protocols. LANs also have a variety of print drivers emitting different page description languages (PDLs), which are directed to specific printer devices.

A PDL is a method of describing printed page(s) in a printer independent format. A PDL establishes an interface between a print driver or client and a print server or printer. No one standard PDL presently exists, and as a result a number of industry standards have emerged. Currently existing PDLs include PostScript® ("PS"), Hewlett Packard Printer Control Language ("HP-PCL") and Interpress Page Description Language. Documentation regarding these three languages can be found in the following references.

PostScript® Language Reference Manual
Second Edition

(continued)

Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.
1990

PCL 5 Printer Language
Technical Reference Manual
First Edition
Hewlett Packard Co.
1990

Harrington, S. J. and Buckley, R. R.
Interpress: The Source Book
Simon & Schuster, Inc.
New York, N. Y.
1988

Xerox® Corporation presently is marketing a server for a printing apparatus, the server being referred to as the "DocuTech™ Manager Server" (DocuTech Manager Server is a trademark of Xerox Corp.) This server is adapted to translate a job written in a first PDL, such as PS or HP-PCL, into a second PDL, such as Interpress, for printing of the job on a Xerox® compatible printing apparatus. At the heart of the server are two interpreters, one of which is adapted to translate PS and the other of which is adapted to translate PCL. Each interpreter contains software, written by either Adobe® Systems Inc. or Peerless® Corp. to facilitate the translation process.

In the area of data processing systems it is known that a co-processor can be employed to assist a main processing unit to perform some of the more time consuming data processing tasks. US-A-4,833,596 and US-A-4,920,481 are examples of arrangements in which a host system is used advantageously in conjunction with a coprocessor.

The operation of a data processing system having a main storage area with an operating system can be further enhanced by a technique referred to as swapping. As is known, in AT&T labs Bell System UNIX® operating system processes are swapped to and from secondary storage as needed, thereby enabling a single computer CPU to be used simultaneously by a number of users each running some unique application program. As discussed by the following reference, systems exist in which core images can be swapped in and out of main storage in accordance with user demands.

Deitel, H.M.
An Introduction to Operating Systems
Revised First Edition
Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.
1984

pp. 169, 171, 485-488, 494, 512 and 582-584

In WO90/12359 a computer output printer is provided with a communications interface having a plurality of input ports. Each port can be configured to emulate a different manufacturer's printer, and is provided with a buffer to store print messages while print message from another port are being printed.

It would be desirable to provide a server that obtains multiple PDL interpreter capability in an efficient and economical manner by exploiting certain advantageous data processing system features, such as coprocessing and swapping.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for use with an imaging system server of the type having first processing means coupled with second processing means, the imaging system server being adapted to use a first memory map having a sequence of instructions to translate a first job written in a first printer page description language and to use a second memory map having a sequence of instructions to translate a second job written in a second printer page description language, one of the memory maps being disposed in the second processing means and portions of the other memory map being disposed in a storage section, comprising the steps of: transmitting the first job to the second processing means; setting a flag in the second processing means to a first status in response to transmitting the first job thereto; translating the first printer page description language into a first interpreted output with the first memory map; transmitting the second job to the first processing means; setting the flag in the second processing means to a second status in response to transmitting the second job to the first processing means; checking the status of the flag in the second processing means; and swapping portions of the first memory map and portions of the second memory map with the first processing means in response to a change in the status of the flag, so that the portions of the first memory map are disposed in the storage section and portions of the second memory map are disposed in the second processing means to translate the second printer page description language into a second interpreted output.

These and other aspects of the invention will become apparent from the following description, the description being used to illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a schematic view of a printing arrangement including a plurality of client workstations interfaced with a printing apparatus by a server;

Figure 2 is a schematic view of a job file and the contents thereof;

Figure 3 is a schematic view of an exemplary job ticket;

Figure 4 is a schematic, block diagrammatic view of the server and the printing apparatus used to implement the technique of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a schematic view of a memory map capable of being used to interpret a PDL, i.e., a sequence of instructions, employed to translate page description language contained in the job file;

Figure 6 is a schematic view of an interrupt routine used to achieve a preferred swapping routine of the present invention; and

Figures 7A and 7B represent a flow diagram illustrating the preferred swapping routine.

Referring to Figure 1, there is shown a printing arrangement, designated generally by the numeral 10. The printing arrangement 10 includes a plurality of remote inputs such as PCs, workstations, etc. (referred to herein as workstations 14), coupled via one or more networks 20 to a server 25. Workstations 14 include a CRT type display screen 15 together with keyboard and mouse for entering programming instructions, image data, etc. Screen 15, which may be a touchscreen, displays various job program choices, operator instructions, messages, etc. The server 25 is, in turn, coupled through one or more networks 28 to one or more printing systems 35. While separate networks 20, 28 are shown, a single network may instead be used.

Referring to Figure 2, electronic job files 60, or parts thereof, are created at the individual workstations 14, each job file being comprised of a Job Specification 62 and Print Data file 63 expressed in a PDL. Job Specification 62 is in the form of a job ticket 64 having instructions for routing, handling, and processing the job 62. As will be clarified from the discussion below, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the PDL of print data file 63 is either written in Postscript® ("PS") or Hewlett Packard Printer Control Language ("HP-PCL"). The jobs in Print Data file 63 are electronic in form, consisting of image signals or pixels generated, for example, by scanning hard copy documents and converting the document images to image signals or pixels, directly by a keyboard, taken from memory, or consisting of page format and/or graphic output commands all encoded in one of the preferred PDL encodings. The content of the job files are normally compressed to increase bandwidth and reduce the amount of storage required. The image signals, pixels or PDL instructions in Print Data File 63 are arranged as electronic documents or pages for printing on a print media such as paper stock or sheets.

The programming instructions in the job ticket 64 accompanying the job file 60 may include selection of the printer in the case where plural printers are available for the client or user to choose from in printing system 35. Where a printing system 35 has printers with different features, functions, speeds, etc., it may be necessary that the client select the printer that is to be used initially so that a job ticket 64 with the program selections available with that printer may be displayed at the client's workstation 14 as described more fully in our co-pending EP-A-0,529,818. During the printing process,

the server 25 transmits the printing instructions from the job ticket 64 to the printing system selected.

A job ticket 64 comprises a series of electronic program instructions for processing a job. Normally, job ticket 64 consists of an electronic format (an example of which is shown in Figure 3) having various programming choices displayed on screen 15 of the workstation 14 being used to create the job. The client at the workstation interactively fills out the job ticket by making selections electronically using the workstation mouse, keyboard, etc. It should be recognized that the job ticket instructions encompass not only print programming instructions for the job itself but also routing and handling instructions for the server 25. The completed job ticket 64 is combined with the job in Print Data file 63 in the job file 60.

The server 25 comprises any suitable interface for receiving job files 60 from workstations via network 20, with the ability to access and decode the job processing instructions on the accompanying job ticket. The server 25 preferably includes an on-board memory of suitable capacity for temporarily storing the job files pending processing thereof by printing system 35. The print manager on-board memory may be large enough to support long term storage of the job files or parts of the job files. Alternatively, one or more remote memories 42 may be provided for this purpose.

The printing system 35 may include one or more high speed electronic printers 50 for processing jobs in accordance with the instructions input through the job ticket accompanying each job file. While a single printer 50 is shown, plural printers, either at a single central location or at several remote locations may be envisioned. Printer 50, for example, may be a xerographic based printer of the type shown and described in EP-A-0,477,569. In other contemplated implementations of the preferred embodiment, the printer 50 could comprise other known printer types such as ink jet, ionographic, LED, and the like.

Referring to Figure 4, the structure of the server 25 and the printing system 35 is discussed in further detail. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, a swapping technique is achieved with an arrangement that is designated by the numeral 70. The arrangement includes a host processor 72, an accelerator coprocessor (ACP) card 74 and a disk storage device 76. In one example, the host processor is an IBM PC-AT system having an Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) or an Extended Industry Standard Architecture (EISA) bus to accept the ACP card. The host processor 72 can be configured for operation in a network environment. When the host processor 72 is configured for network operation, it is preferably Novell® certified for Netware 386™.

In the preferred embodiment, the ACP card 74 comprises the following major blocks:

- 80960CA Microprocessor

- Host System ISA Interface
- Extended Bus Interface
- Memory (16 MBytes)
- Programmable Read Only Memory
- Timer / Counter
- 256 Byte Board Identification EEPROM

The host processor 72 is capable of transferring data to and from ACP memory through a 128K byte sliding shared memory window. The ACP 74 also can use a small section of the host processor's IO address space. By writing to an IO data port of the ACP 74, the host processor 72 is able to send commands to the ACP 74. In turn, by reading the IO data port, the host processor 72 is able to receive acknowledgement messages back from the ACP 74. These messages are typically 1 byte in length and are used to synchronize the actual data transfers in shared memory. In the preferred embodiment, two 8 bit data ports are used to communicate synchronizing swap requests and acknowledgements between the ACP 74 and the host processor 72 prior to the actual transfer of PDL decomposer code and font cache data. These two ports are referred to as: the Host to Processor and Processor to Host Data Registers ("HPDR" and "PHDR").

Referring still to Figure 4, the ACP card 74 is shown with a memory map 78-1, which includes all of the software necessary to interpret a page description language, and the 80960CA microprocessor, the microprocessor being designated by the numeral 80. Referring to Figure 5, the memory map 78-1, which includes a user section 82 and a system section 84, is shown in greater detail. The memory map 78-1 further includes a section 86 having registers through which the HPDR and the PHDR can communicate and a status flag can be set.

In the illustrated embodiment of Figure 5, the user section 82 comprises a section for retaining PDL interpretation code, the PDL interpretation code being adapted to facilitate the interpretation of a job file expressed in a first PDL, such as PS or HP-PCL. In the preferred embodiment, the PDL interpretation code is written by either Adobe® Systems Inc. or Peerless® Corp., in conjunction with Xerox® Corp., for use by Xerox® Corp. in its Xerox Production Print Services System ("Xerox Production Print Services" is a trademark of Xerox® Corp.), the Xerox Production Print Services System preferably including a Media Server and a Network Server. It should be understood that the PDL interpretation code facilitates translation of the job file 60 from a first PDL, such as PS or HP-PCL, into a second PDL file, such as Interpress. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that such translation could be, in one example, achieved by

using a configurable PDL interpreter, such as one manufactured by Adobe® Systems Inc. or Peerless® Corp to reduce the text and graphics of the job file 60 into a bitmap and then to express the bitmap in the form of a second PDL, such as Interpress.

It should be appreciated that only selected portions of the system section 84 are shown. Much of the software for the section 84 simply serves as one of various approaches for implementing the processes illustrated in Figures 6 and 7A-7B, the significance of which processes will be discussed in further detail below. It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that, in practice, various software tools, such as tables, e.g., fault, system procedure and control tables, timers and controls therefor, control implementations, storage locations, and stacks, typically would be employed in the implementation of the system section 84.

Referring to Figures 4 and 5, the microprocessor 80 includes a section 90 which contains information regarding the internal state of the microprocessor 80, such information including 1K memory, registers and states. This information selectively can be stored in a layer 92 of the system section 84.

Referring specifically to Figure 4, the host processor 72 is coupled with the disk drive device 76 so that, as explained in further detail below, portions of the memory map 78-1 can be transferred, in the form of a context file, thereto. Preferably, at any one moment, one or more PDL context files, designated by the numeral 94, are stored in the disk drive 76. Upon processing a job file 60, the interpreted PDL file can be transmitted to one of a plurality of output or printing devices. In the preferred embodiment, the interpreted PDL file is expressed in Interpress, and is transmitted to the printer 50 which comprises a decomposer 96 and an image output terminal (IOT) 98. In one example, the decomposer 96 is of the type used in a Xerox® 4045 ("Xerox 4045" is a trademark used by Xerox®) printer and employs software of the type described in Interpress: The Source Book. Additionally, the IOT can be any suitable print engine, such as the DocuTech™ print engine mentioned above. In operating the printer, the interpreted output from the host processor 72 is transmitted to the decomposer 96 where it is decomposed into graphics and text for printing by the IOT 98.

Referring to Figure 6, the preferred swapping technique of the present invention is discussed in further detail. In the typical operation of a task-solving program, such as the PDL interpreting software selectively stored in the memory 78-1, the processor upon receiving an external signal branches to an interrupt service routine (ISR), from the system clock of the ACP, to perform pre-designated interrupt functions. In the illustrated embodiment of Figure 6, two interpretation files, namely memory map 78-1 and memory map 78-2, are shown. It should be recognized that while the maps 78-1 and 78-2 are shown in close proximity, only one of the maps 78-1 or 78-2 actually resides in the ACP 74 at any one time.

Additionally, the maps 78-1 and 78-2 operatively are associated with ISRs 100 and 102, respectively. For ease of discussion, only one of each ISRs 100, 102 is shown in Figure 6; however, in practice, each memory map would be associated with a plurality of interrupt routines, the locations of which routines could be stored as vectors in an interrupt table. Referring to Figure 5, the interrupt vectors for memory map 78-1 reside in an interrupt table 103. The ISRs 100, 102 (Figure 6) communicate with a swapping routine 104 in a manner which will be discussed in further detail below. While the present arrangement only illustrates the use of two memory maps, the swapping technique could employ many memory maps, one of which would be disposed in the ACP 74 and the others of which would be stored in the disk storage device 76. That is, the server 25 is capable of storing more than two PDL interpreter files and more than one context for a given PDL interpreter and, accordingly, interpreting more than two types of PDLs or multiple configurations of the same PDL.

Referring to Figures 4-6, in one example of operation a first input PDL file is transmitted from one of the clients 15 to the host processor 72 and, software in the host processor determines that the PDL interpreter file 78-1, currently loaded in ACP processor 74 memory, can be used to interpret the job. A flag is set in the memory section 86, and the first input PDL file is transmitted to the ACP 74 for processing. As the memory map 78-1 is used to perform the interpretation, the process is interrupted periodically to perform one of the ISRs 100. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, each tick of the ACP clock interrupts the execution of the program of the memory map 78-1 and, the program branches to a selected address in the swapping routine 104. If PDL interpretation of the job has not been completed, the process branches to the normal clock ISR 100, and eventually back to the program of memory map 78-1.

After the first input PDL file has been interpreted, a second input job file is transmitted to the host processor 72. In the immediate example, the second input PDL file is written in a different PDL than the first input PDL file. Before communicating the second input PDL file to the ACP 74, the host processor 72 sets the flag in the memory section 86 to indicate that the second memory map 78-2 is required for interpretation. After the status of the flag changes, the ISR (when invoked) branches to the swapping routine 104 for implementing the instructions thereof. The first memory map 78-1 is swapped out of ACP 74 memory and written to disk section 94 and the second memory map 78-2 is read from disk 94, swapped to ACP 74 memory and execution of memory map 78-2 is resumed.

Referring to Figures 7A and 7B, the swapping routine 104 is discussed in further detail. It should be recognized that the swapping process is performed conjunctively between the host processor 72 and the ACP 74. Accordingly, two columns are shown to reflect the steps taken respectively by each processing arrange-

ment. Moreover, in the swapping example of Figures 7A and 7B, a first context file representing significant portions of a first interpreting arrangement is swapped out to a host processor disk file and a second context file representing significant portions of a second interpreting arrangement are swapped from host disk file back into ACP memory.

When the host processor 72 determines that an incoming job file requires the use of an interpreting arrangement other than the one in the ACP 74, the host processor, at step 110, transmits a command, via the HPDR, to "STORE REGS (Registers) AND STATES AND WAIT", and the ACP 74 reads the command step 112. Until the ACP 74 receives the command, it continues to branch to one of ISRs 100 (step 114) and return to the main program (step 115). As soon as the command is received, the microprocessor 80 moves a first set of registers and states from microprocessor section 90 to memory section 92 (step 116) and, per step 118, sends an acknowledge signal to the host processor via the PHDR. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, and from the discussion below, that by saving the first set of registers and states of the microprocessor 80, i.e., the first internal state of the microprocessor 80, in the memory 78-1, the context of the first interpreting arrangement is maintained. Accordingly, when the first interpreting arrangement is used subsequently, and the first set of registers and states is replaced in microprocessor section 90, the microprocessor 80 need not be reinitialized for use with the first interpreting arrangement.

At step 120, the host processor 72 reads an acknowledge signal sent by the ACP 74, and, at step 122, the host processor 74 writes a "RQST (Request) FREE MEM (Memory) LIST" command to the HPDR. Each of the context files include a list of buffers or memory locations which need not be swapped; at least portions of the list being provided by the developers of the PDL interpretation codes. Upon reading this command at the HPDR (step 124), the ACP 74, per steps 128 and 130, indicates to the host processor 74 the start and end addresses of a first buffer in a free memory list 132 (Figure 5). After receiving an acknowledge from the ACP 74 at step 134, the host processor 72 checks, at step 136, to determine if it has received the entire memory list. Typically, the free memory list includes start and end addresses for a plurality of buffers, or other memory locations, and it knows that the entire list has been read when it receives a suitable end signal from the ACP 74.

Following receipt of the last free memory buffer from the ACP 74, the host processor 72 copies selected portions of the memory 78-1 into the first context file (step 140), specifically ignoring those sections listed in the Free Memory List, and, via step 142, saves the first context file in disk section 94. Next the host processor 72, via step 144, sends a command to the ACP 74 directing it to clear memory map 78-1 so that all buffer areas are initialized properly. Upon receiving the clear command

(step 146), the ACP 74 clears memory 78-1 (step 148) and sends an acknowledge signal to the host processor 72 at step 150. After memory 78-1 is cleared (step 152), the second context file is read from host processor disk 94 and written into the ACP 74 to form memory 78-2 (step 154), and the host processor 72, at step 156, sends a command to the ACP 74 to "RESTORE REGS & STATES," i.e., to write a second internal state from the memory map 78-2 to the microprocessor 80. Upon reading this command at step 158, the ACP 74 transfers the second internal state of the second interpreting arrangement from a memory section in the memory map 78-2 to the microprocessor section 90 (step 160) and, at step 162, sends an acknowledge signal to the host processor 72.

By providing the microprocessor 80 with the second internal state, it is able to begin processing of the second input PDL file without initialization. Essentially, once the microprocessor 80 is provided with the second internal state, the microprocessor 80 can proceed to execute the PDL interpretation code of memory 78-2 as if the microprocessor 80 always had been functioning in the second interpreting arrangement.

Referring to Figures 6 and 7B, after sending an acknowledge signal to the host processor 72, the ACP 74 branches to the ISR 102 (step 114) to restart the PDL interpretation process. In the meantime, upon receiving the acknowledge signal from the ACP 74 (step 164), the process, on the host processor side returns to a scheduler of the host processor 72 (step 166).

Numerous features of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art. One feature of the present invention is that it provides a simple, yet effective swapping technique that allows for multiple PDL interpreter capability in an imaging system server. In particular, many context files can be stored in and used by the server without increasing its complexity significantly. Another feature of the present invention is that it is exceedingly economic. That is since a host processor controls a coprocessor in which interpretation operations are performed, only one host processor and operating system are required to service a plurality of clients and interpret a variety of PDLs presented by those clients. Yet another feature of the present invention is that it provides relatively fast service to the clients. More particularly, time savings are achieved by swapping only portions of memory maps between the coprocessor and a disk storage device as well as by changing the internal state of the coprocessor pursuant to each swap. Due to the efficiency of the swapping technique, the multiple interpreter capability of the server 25 is transparent to each interpreter and each client.

55 Claims

1. A method for use with an imaging system server of the type having first processing means (72) coupled

with second processing means (74), the imaging system server being adapted to use a first memory map (78-1) having a sequence of instructions to translate a first job written in a first printer page description language and to use a second memory map (78-2) having a sequence of instructions to translate a second job written in a second printer page description language, one of the memory maps (78-1) being disposed in the second processing means (74) and portions of the other memory map being disposed in a storage section (76), comprising the steps of:

transmitting the first job to the second processing means (74);

setting a flag in the second processing means to a first status in response to transmitting the first job thereto;

translating the first printer page description language into a first interpreted output with the first memory map;

transmitting the second job to the first processing means (72);

setting the flag in the second processing means to a second status in response to transmitting the second job to the first processing means;

checking the status of the flag in the second processing means; and

swapping portions of the first memory map (78-1) and portions of the second memory map (78-2) with the first processing means in response to a change in the status of the flag, so that the portions of the first memory map are disposed in the storage section (76) and portions of the second memory map are disposed in the second processing means (74) to translate the second printer page description language into a second interpreted output.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of transmitting comprises transmitting the first and second jobs with the first processing means, and wherein the step of checking comprises checking the status of the flag with the first processing means.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of swapping comprises transferring, with the first processing means, the portions of the first memory map to a disk storage device.

4. The method of claim 1 in which the second processing means includes a processor and, during the step of using the first memory map to translate, the processor contains a set of information regarding a first internal state of the processor, wherein the step of swapping includes transferring the set of information to the first memory map in response to detecting the change in the status of the flag, so that the

first internal state of the processor is transmitted to the storage section in response to the step of swapping.

5. The method of claim 4 in which a portion within the portions of the second memory map contains a set of information regarding a second internal state of the processor, wherein the step of swapping includes transferring the set of information regarding the second internal state of the processor from the storage section to the processor.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

providing a list of locations in the first memory map to indicate those portions of the first memory map which need not be transferred to the storage section;

reading the list with the first processing means prior to performing the swapping step; and

using the list to permit only first memory map portions other than those on the list to be transferred to the storage section.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

transmitting the first interpreted output to a printing device;

decomposing the first interpreted output; and
printing the decomposed, first interpreted output.

8. A method for swapping portions of a first memory map (78-1) having a sequence of instructions and corresponding addresses with portions of a second memory map (78-2) having a sequence of instructions and corresponding addresses, the first memory map being disposed in a processing means (74) and portions of the second memory map being stored in a storage section (76), the first and second memory maps being operatively associated with first (103) and second interrupt routines, respectively, each of the interrupt routines having a sequence of instructions with corresponding addresses, comprising the steps of:

swapping portions of the first memory map with the portions of the second memory map in accordance with a swapping routine having a sequence of instructions with corresponding addresses, one of the addresses in the sequence of instructions for the swapping routine representing a flag, the flag being set at a selected one of a first status and a second status;
processing the sequence of instructions for the first memory map;

interrupting, at selected intervals, the processing step to check the status of the flag in the sequence of instructions for the swapping routine;

processing the sequence of instructions in the first interrupt routine when the flag is set at the first status and, when the flag is set at the second status, processing the sequence of instructions in the swapping routine so that the portions of the first memory map (78-1) are stored in the storage section (76) and portions of the second memory map (78-2) are disposed in the processing means (74).

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising the step of processing the sequence of instructions for the second memory map.
10. The method of claim 9, further comprising the step of branching from the swapping routine to a selected address of the second interrupt routine before executing the sequence of instructions of the second memory map.
11. The method of claim 8 in which the processing means includes a processor capable of executing either the sequence of instructions for the first memory map or the sequence of instructions for the second memory map, wherein, during the processing step, the processor contains a set of information regarding a first internal state of the processor, wherein, during the step of processing the sequence of instructions in the swapping routine, transferring the set of information regarding the first internal state of the processor to the first memory map.
12. The method of claim 11 in which a selected one of the portions of the second memory map contains a set of information regarding a second internal state for the processor, wherein the method further comprises the step of transferring the selected one of the portions of the second memory map to the processor after the portions of the second memory map have been disposed in the second processing means.
13. The method of claim 9 in which second processing means is provided, wherein the swapping step comprises swapping the portions of the first memory map and the portions of the second memory map with the second processing means.
14. The method of claim 8, wherein the step of processing the sequence of instructions for the first memory map comprises translating a first printer page description language into a translated output by executing the sequence of instructions in the first memory map.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Verfahren zur Verwendung mit einem Server für ein Bilderzeugungssystem von der Art, das eine erste Verarbeitungseinrichtung (72) aufweist, die mit einer zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung (74) gekoppelt ist, wobei der Server des Bilderzeugungssystems eine erste Speichertabelle (78-1), die eine Folge von Befehlen aufweist, verwenden kann, um einen ersten Auftrag, der in einer ersten Druckerseitenbeschreibungssprache geschrieben ist, zu übersetzen und eine zweite Speichertabelle (78-2) verwenden kann, die eine Folge von Befehlen hat, einen zweiten Auftrag zu übersetzen, der in einer zweiten Druckerseitenbeschreibungssprache geschrieben ist, wobei eine der Speichertabellen (78-1) in der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung (74) und Bereiche der anderen Speichertabelle in einem Speicherabschnitt (76) angeordnet sind, die Schritte umfassend:

Übertragen des ersten Auftrags zu der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung (74);

Setzen eines Merkers in der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung auf einen ersten Zustand in Reaktion auf das Übertragen des ersten Auftrags dorthin;

Übersetzen der ersten Druckerseitenbeschreibungssprache in einen ersten, interpretierten Ausgang mit der ersten Speichertabelle;

Übertragen des zweiten Auftrags zu der ersten Verarbeitungseinrichtung (72);

Setzen des Merkers in der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung auf einen zweiten Zustand in Reaktion auf das Übertragen des zweiten Auftrags zu der ersten Verarbeitungseinrichtung;

Prüfen des Zustands des Merkers in der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung; und

Umlagern von Bereichen der ersten Speichertabelle (78-1) und Bereichen der zweiten Speichertabelle (78-2) mit der ersten Verarbeitungseinrichtung in Reaktion auf eine Änderung des Zustands des Merkers, so daß die Bereiche der ersten Speichertabelle in dem Speicherabschnitt (76) angeordnet werden, und Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle in der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung (74) angeordnet werden, um die zweite Druckerseitenbeschreibungssprache in einen zweiten, interpretierten Ausgang zu übersetzen.

2. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 1, worin der Übertra-

- gungsschritt umfaßt, den ersten und zweiten Auftrag mit der ersten Verarbeitungseinrichtung zu übertragen, und worin der Prüfschritt umfaßt, den Zustand des Merkers mit der ersten Verarbeitungseinrichtung zu prüfen.
3. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 1, worin der Umlagerungsschritt umfaßt, mit der ersten Verarbeitungseinrichtung die Bereiche der ersten Speichertabelle zu einer Plattenspeichereinrichtung zu übertragen.
4. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 1, bei dem die zweite Verarbeitungseinrichtung einen Prozessor einschließt, und der Prozessor während des Schritts, die erste Speichertabelle zu verwenden, um zu übersetzen, eine Gruppe Informationen enthält, die einen ersten, internen Zustand des Prozessors betreffen, wobei der Umlagerungsschritt einschließt, die Gruppe von Informationen zu der ersten Speichertabelle in Reaktion auf das Erfassen der Änderung des Zustands des Merkers zu übertragen, so daß der erste, interne Zustand des Prozessors zu dem Speicherabschnitt in Reaktion auf diesen Umlagerungsschritt übertragen wird.
5. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 4, bei dem ein Teil innerhalb der Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle eine Gruppe von Informationen im Bezug auf einen zweiten, internen Zustand des Prozessors enthält, wobei der Umlagerungsschritt einschließt, die Gruppe von Informationen in Bezug auf den zweiten, internen Zustand des Prozessors von dem Speicherabschnitt zu dem Prozessor zu übertragen.
6. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 1, das des weiteren die Schritte umfaßt:
- Bereitstellen einer Liste von Speicherstellen in der ersten Speichertabelle, um diejenigen Bereiche der ersten Speichertabelle anzugeben, die nicht zu dem Speicherabschnitt übertragen werden müssen;
- Lesen der Liste mit der ersten Verarbeitungseinrichtung, bevor der Umlagerungsschritt ausgeführt wird;
- Verwenden der Liste, um nur Bereiche der ersten Speichertabelle, die von jenen auf der Liste verschieden sind, zuzulassen, zu dem Speicherabschnitt übertragen zu werden.
7. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 1, das des weiteren die Schritte umfaßt:
- Übertragen, des ersten interpretierten Ausgangs zu einer Druckereinrichtung; Zerlegen des ersten interpretierten Ausgangs, und Drucken des zerlegten, ersten, interpretierten Ausgangs.
8. Ein Verfahren zum Umlagern von Bereichen einer ersten Speichertabelle (78-1), die eine Folge von Befehlen und entsprechende Adressen hat, mit Bereichen einer zweiten Speichertabelle (78-2), die eine Folge von Befehlen und entsprechende Adressen hat, wobei die erste Speichertabelle in einer Verarbeitungseinrichtung (78) angeordnet ist und Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle in einem Speicherabschnitt (76) gespeichert sind, die erste und zweite Speichertabelle betriebsmäßig einer ersten (103) bzw. einer zweiten Unterbrechungsroutine zugeordnet sind, wobei jede der Unterbrechungsroutinen eine Folge von Befehlen mit entsprechenden Adressen aufweist, die Schritte umfassend:
- Umlagern von Bereichen der ersten Speichertabelle mit Bereichen der zweiten Speichertabelle gemäß einer Umlagerungsroutine, die eine Folge von Befehlen mit entsprechenden Adressen aufweist, wobei eine der Adressen in der Folge von Befehlen der Umlagerungsroutine einen Merker darstellt, wobei der Merker auf einen ausgewählten von einem ersten Zustand und einem zweiten Zustand gesetzt wird;
- Verarbeiten von der Folge von Befehlen für die erste Speichertabelle;
- Unterbrechen des Verarbeitungsschritts in ausgewählten Intervallen, um den Zustand der Flagge in der Folge von Befehlen der Umlagerungsroutine zu prüfen;
- Verarbeiten der Folge von Befehlen in der ersten Unterbrechungsroutine, wenn der Merker auf den ersten Zustand gesetzt ist, und, wenn der Merker auf den zweiten Zustand gesetzt ist, Verarbeiten der Folge von Befehlen in der Umlagerungsroutine, so daß die Bereiche der ersten Speichertabelle (78-1) in dem Speicherabschnitt (76) gespeichert sind und die Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle (78-2) in der Verarbeitungseinrichtung (74) gespeichert sind.
9. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 8, das des weiteren den Schritt umfaßt, die Folge von Befehlen für die zweite Speichertabelle zu verarbeiten.
10. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 9, das des weiteren den Schritt umfaßt, von der Umlagerungsroutine zu einer ausgewählten Adresse der zweiten Unterbrechungsroutine abzuzweigen, bevor die Folge von Befehlen der zweiten Speichertabelle ausgeführt wird.

11. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 8, in dem die Verarbeitungseinrichtung einen Prozessor einschließt, der entweder die Folge von Befehlen für die erste Speichertabelle oder die Folge von Befehlen für die zweite Speichertabelle ausführen kann, wobei während des Verarbeitungsschritts der Prozessor eine Gruppe von Informationen in bezug auf einen ersten, internen Zustand des Prozessors enthält, wobei während des Schritts der Verarbeitung der Folge von Befehlen in der Umlagerungsroutine die Gruppe von Informationen in bezug auf den ersten, internen Zustand des Prozessors zu der ersten Speichertabelle übertragen wird.
12. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 11, in dem ein ausgewählter der Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle eine Gruppe von Informationen in bezug auf einen zweiten, internen Zustand für den Prozessor enthält, wobei das Verfahren des weiteren den Schritt umfaßt, den ausgewählten der Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle zu dem Prozessor zu übertragen, nachdem die Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle in der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung angeordnet worden sind.
13. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 9, in dem eine zweite Verarbeitungseinrichtung vorgesehen ist, wobei der Umlagerungsschritt umfaßt, die Bereiche der ersten Speichertabelle und die Bereiche der zweiten Speichertabelle mit der zweiten Verarbeitungseinrichtung umzulagern.
14. Das Verfahren des Anspruchs 8, worin der Schritt, die Folge von Befehlen für die erste Speichertabelle zu verarbeiten, umfaßt, eine erste Druckerseitenbeschreibungssprache in einen übersetzten Ausgang zu übersetzen, indem die Folge von Befehlen in der ersten Speichertabelle ausgeführt wird.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour utilisation avec un serveur d'un système de formation d'image du type ayant un premier moyen de traitement (72) couplé à un second moyen de traitement (74), le serveur du système de formation d'image étant conçu pour utiliser une première topographie de la mémoire (78-1) ayant une séquence d'instructions pour traduire un premier travail écrit dans un premier langage de description de page d'imprimante et pour utiliser une seconde topographie de la mémoire (78-2) ayant une séquence d'instructions pour traduire un second travail écrit dans un second langage de description de page d'imprimante, une des topographies mémoire (78-1) étant disposée dans le second moyen de traitement (74) et des parties de l'autre topographie de la mémoire étant disposées dans une section de

mémorisation (76), comprenant les étapes consistant à :

transmettre le premier travail au second moyen de traitement (74) ;
 établir un indicateur dans le second moyen de traitement à un premier état en réponse à la transmission du premier travail à celui-ci ;
 traduire le premier langage de description de page d'imprimante en une première sortie interprétée avec la première topographie de la mémoire ;
 transmettre le second travail au premier moyen de traitement (72) ;
 établir l'indicateur dans le second moyen de traitement à un second état en réponse à la transmission du second travail au premier moyen de traitement ;
 vérifier l'état de l'indicateur dans le second moyen de traitement ; et
 permuter des parties de la première topographie de la mémoire (78-1) et des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire (78-2) avec le premier moyen de traitement en réponse à un changement de l'état de l'indicateur, de sorte que les parties de la première topographie de la mémoire sont disposées dans la section de mémorisation (76) et des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire sont disposées dans le second moyen de traitement (74) pour traduire le second langage de description de page d'imprimante en une seconde sortie interprétée.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'étape consistant à transmettre comprend la transmission des premier et second travaux avec le premier moyen de traitement et dans lequel l'étape de la vérification comprend la vérification de l'état de l'indicateur avec le premier moyen de traitement.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'étape de permutation comprend le transfert, avec le premier moyen de traitement, des parties de la première topographie de la mémoire au dispositif de stockage sur disque.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le second moyen de traitement comprend un processeur et, pendant l'étape d'utilisation de la première topographie de la mémoire à des fins de traduction, le processeur contient un ensemble d'informations concernant un premier état interne du processeur, dans lequel une étape de permutation comprend le transfert de l'ensemble d'informations à la première topographie de la mémoire en réponse à la détection du changement de l'état de l'indicateur, de sorte que le premier état interne du processeur est trans-

mis à la section de mémorisation en réponse à l'étape de permutation.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel une partie à l'intérieur des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire contient un ensemble d'informations concernant un second état interne du processeur, dans lequel l'étape de permutation comprend le transfert de l'ensemble d'informations concernant le second état interne du processeur de la section de mémorisation au processeur.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant de plus les étapes consistant à :

fournir une liste d'emplacements dans la première topographie de la mémoire pour indiquer les parties de la première topographie de la mémoire qui doivent être transférées à la section de mémorisation ;
lire la liste avec le premier moyen de traitement avant d'effectuer l'étape de permutation ; et
utiliser la liste pour permettre seulement aux parties de la première topographie de la mémoire autres que celles dans la liste d'être transférées à la section de mémorisation.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant de plus les étapes consistant à :

transmettre la première sortie interprétée à un dispositif d'impression ;
décomposer la première sortie interprétée ; et
imprimer la première sortie interprétée décomposée.

8. Procédé pour permuter des parties d'une première topographie de la mémoire (78-1) ayant une séquence d'instructions et des adresses correspondantes avec des parties d'une seconde topographie de la mémoire (78-2) ayant une séquence d'instructions et d'adresses correspondantes, la première topographie de la mémoire étant disposée dans un moyen de traitement (74) et des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire étant mémorisées dans une section de mémorisation (76), les première et seconde topographies mémoires étant associées fonctionnellement à des premier (103) et second programmes d'interruption, respectivement, chacun des programmes d'interruption ayant une séquence d'instructions avec des adresses correspondantes, comprenant les étapes consistant à :

permuter des parties de la première topographie de la mémoire avec des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire en conformité avec un programme de permutation ayant

une séquence d'instructions avec des adresses correspondantes, une des adresses dans la séquence d'instructions pour le programme de permutation représentant un indicateur, l'indicateur étant établi à un état sélectionné parmi un premier état et un second état ;
traiter la séquence d'instructions pour la première topographie de la mémoire ;
interrompre, à des intervalles choisis, l'étape de traitement pour vérifier l'état de l'indicateur dans la séquence d'instructions pour le programme de permutation ;
traiter la séquence d'instructions dans le premier programme d'interruption lorsque l'indicateur est établi au premier état et, lorsque l'indicateur est établi au second état, traiter la séquence d'instructions dans le programme de permutation de sorte que les parties de la première topographie de la mémoire (78-1) sont mémorisées dans la section de mémorisation (76) et les parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire (78-2) sont disposées dans le moyen de traitement (74).

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, comprenant de plus l'étape consistant à traiter la séquence d'instructions pour la seconde topographie de la mémoire.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, comprenant de plus l'étape consistant à se brancher à partir du programme de permutation sur une adresse sélectionnée du second programme d'interruption avant d'exécuter la séquence d'instructions de la seconde topographie de la mémoire.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel le moyen de traitement comprend un processeur capable d'exécuter soit la séquence d'instructions pour la première topographie de la mémoire, soit la séquence d'instructions pour la seconde topographie de la mémoire, dans lequel, pendant l'étape de traitement, le processeur contient un ensemble d'informations concernant un premier état du processeur, dans lequel, pendant l'étape de traitement de la séquence d'instructions dans le programme de permutation, il transfère l'ensemble d'informations concernant le premier état interne du processeur à la première topographie de la mémoire.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel une partie sélectionnée des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire contient un ensemble d'informations concernant un second état interne pour le processeur, dans lequel le procédé comprend de plus l'étape consistant à transférer la partie sélectionnée des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire au processeur après que les parties de

la seconde topographie de la mémoire aient été disposées dans le second moyen de traitement.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel un second moyen de traitement est prévu, dans lequel l'étape de permutation comprend la permutation des parties de la première topographie de la mémoire et des parties de la seconde topographie de la mémoire avec le second moyen de traitement.
14. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel l'étape de traitement de la séquence d'instructions pour la première topographie de la mémoire comprend la traduction d'un premier langage de description de page d'imprimante en une sortie traduite en exécutant la séquence d'instructions dans la première topographie de la mémoire.

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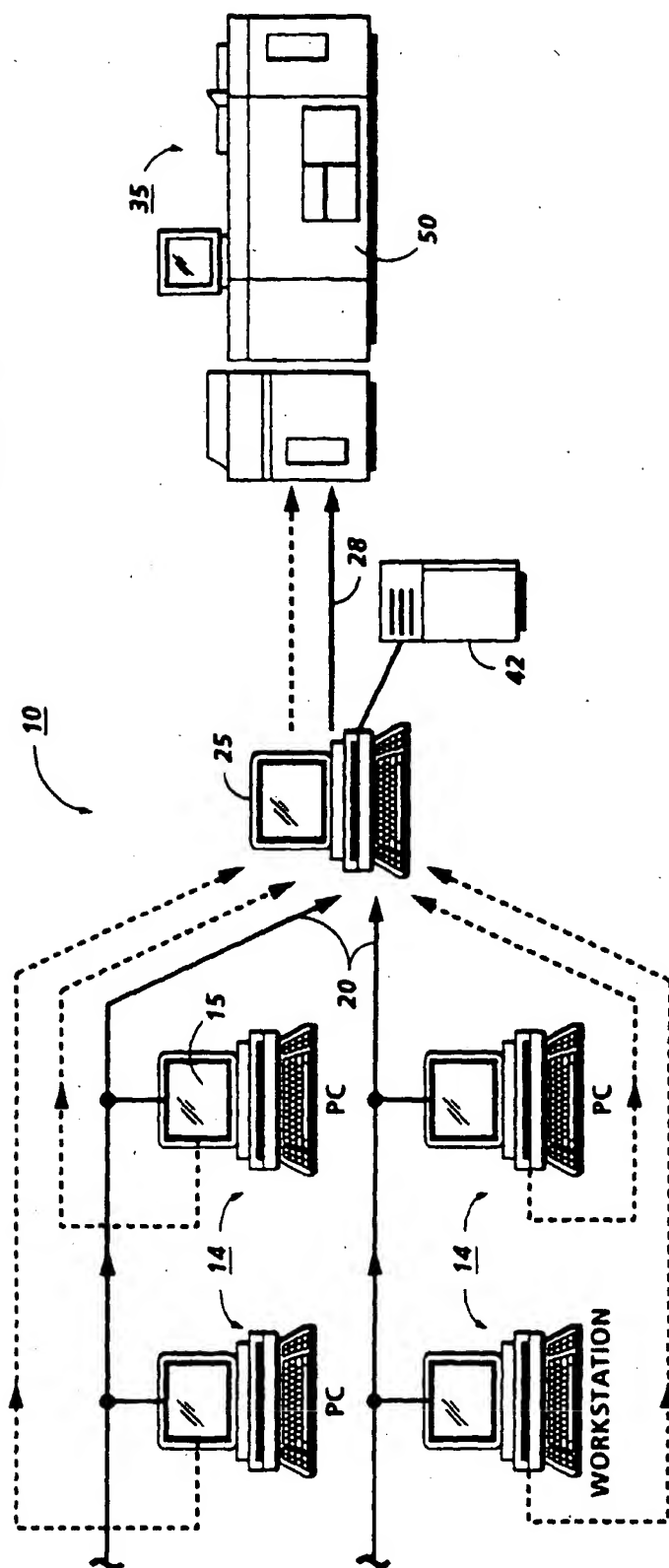
40

45

50

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FIG. 1



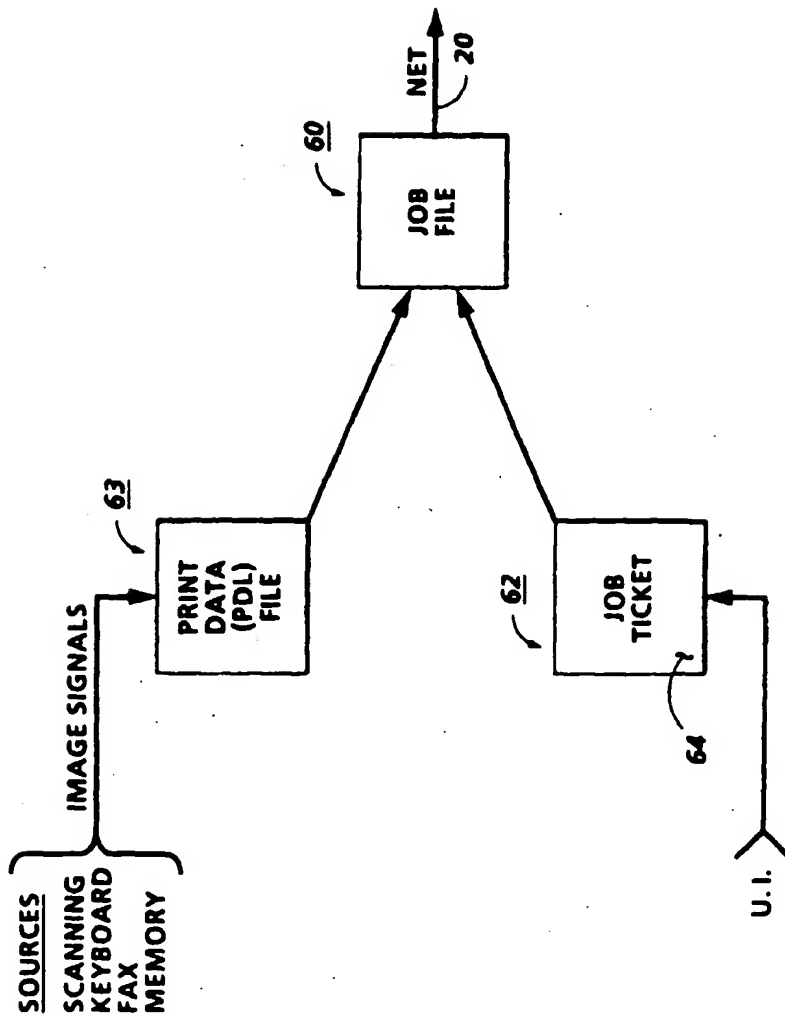





FIG. 2

JOB PROGRAM   


JOB: Standard
1
DEFAULT

JOB Scorecard

Job Identification 1 DEFAULT	Destination Print & Delete	Quantity 1	Output Stacker Collated	Page Numbering Off
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JOB: Standard
1
DEFAULT

PAGE LEVEL **COVERS** **Job Types & Tickets**

Job Ticket for: 1 **Account: DEFAULT** **Close** 

Job Type: Standard **Page Level: Basic** **Covers: Off**

Job Level 1 DEFAULT	Document Description: 8.5 x 11.0 Standard	Special Crop: Off
Destination: Print & Delete	Paper Stock: 8.5 x 11.0 Standard White	Window: Off
Quantity: 1	Reduce / Enlarge: 100 %	Image Shift: Off
Output: Stacker Collated	Sides Imaged: 1 → 1	Merge: Off
Page Numbering: Off	Image Quality: Standard Sharpness On	Rotate: Off

Restore Defaults  **Interrupt**  **Printer Options**  **Stop Scan**  **Stop Print**  **Job Supplement**  **Start Scan** 


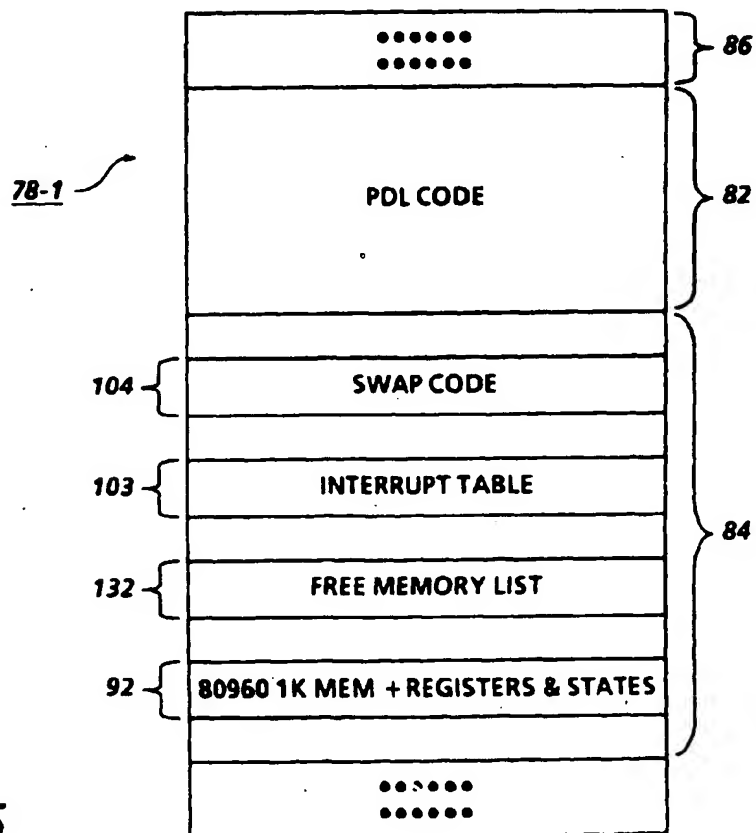
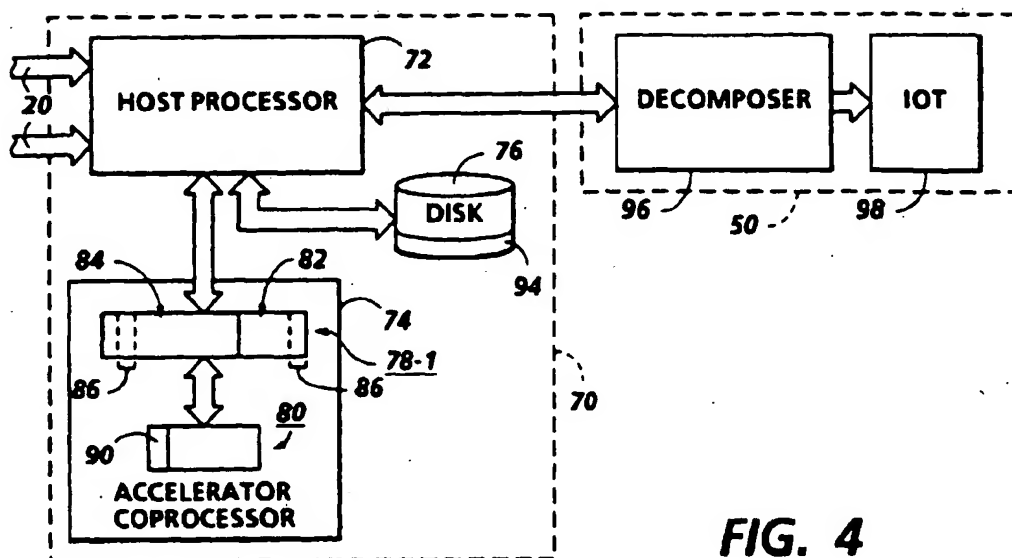
67 

FIG. 3



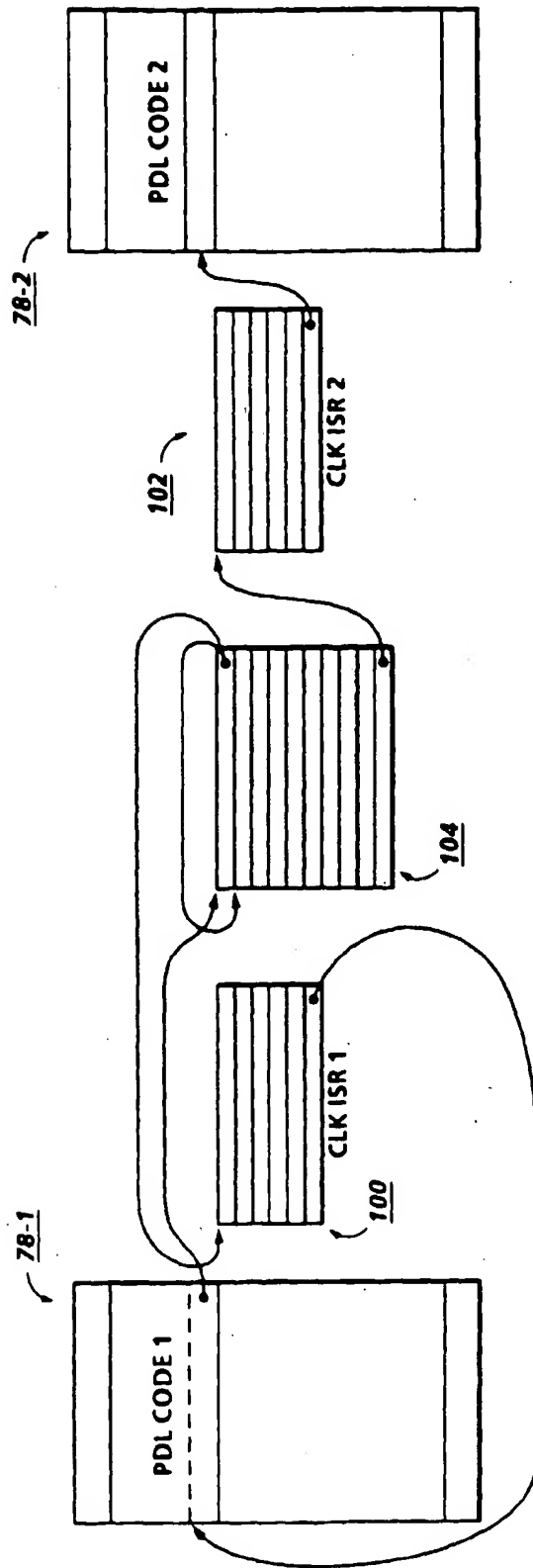
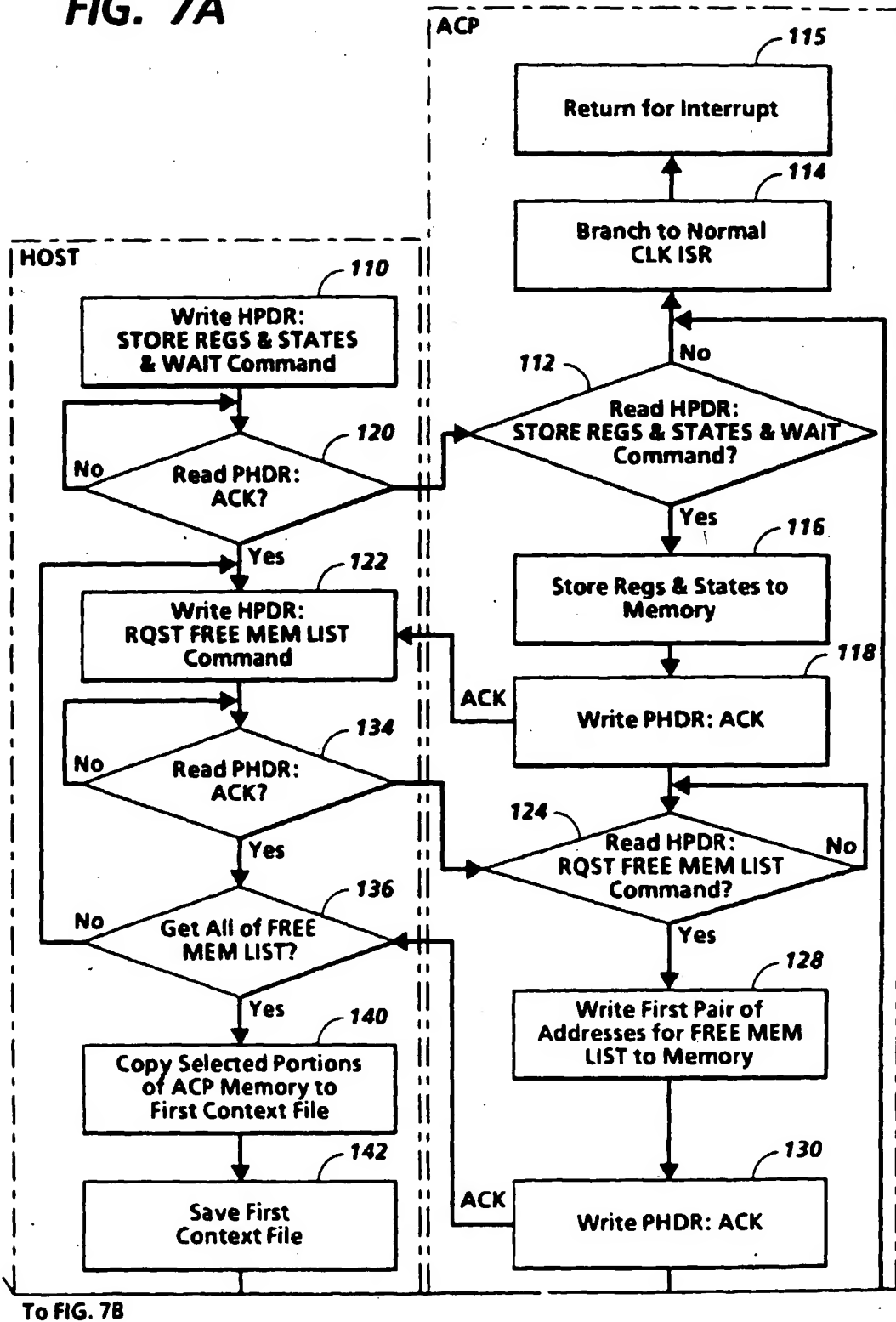


FIG. 6

FIG. 7A



From FIG. 7A

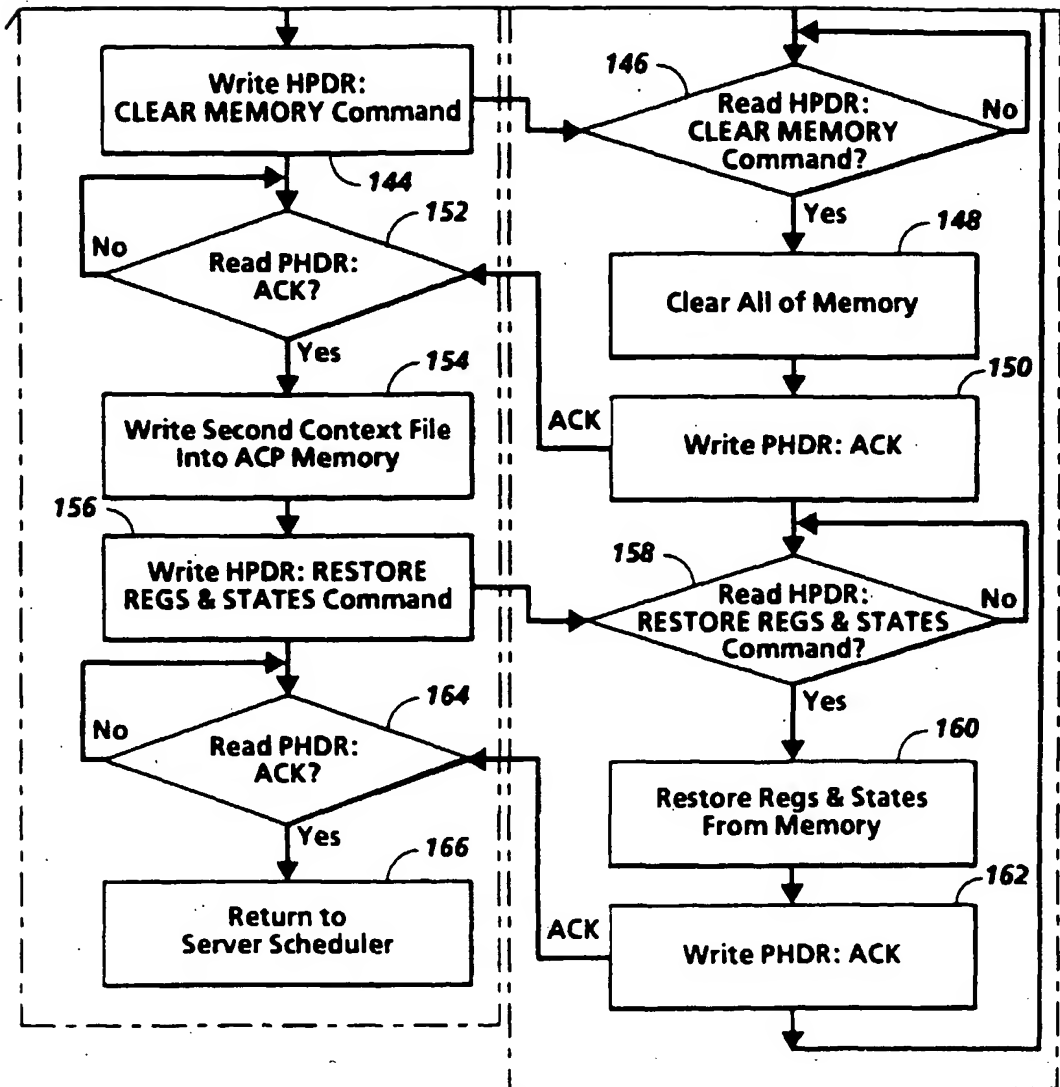


FIG. 7B